Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol 2, No. 2. QU'APPELLE, ASSIN. NOV. 13, 1886.—SIX PAGES. Price Five Cents

Business Cards.

LESLIE GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.

Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.,
LATE OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.

Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the PROGRESS Office.
QU'APPELLE.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Agent for
Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee, Marine and Carriage Insurance.
QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

C. C. BAILEY,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER & JEWELER
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc.,
—REPAIRED.—
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Opposite the PROGRESS Office.
Qu'Appelle, June 11, 1886.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON,
WILL visit the undermentioned towns professionally:
MOOSOMIN (Queen's Hotel) the first Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in each month.
GRENFELL (Grand Union Hotel) the third Friday in each month.
QU'APPELLE (Queen's Hotel the fourth Tuesday and Wednesday in each month.
FORT QU'APPELLE (Smith's Hotel) the fourth Thursday and Friday in each month.
Artificial teeth fitted in gold, vulcanite or celluloid.
Children's teeth regulated.
Nitrous Oxide Gas given for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE—WHITEWOOD, N. W. T.

JOHN R. BUNN,
CONTRACTOR IN
PLASTERING. KALSOMINING.
Brickwork and Stonework.
QU'APPELLE STATION

QU'APPELLE
Stove & Tin Depot.
E. WISMER.
WHILE returning thanks for past patronage, would direct attention to a large stock of
STOVES AND TINWARE.
My Stoves are from the best manufacturers, and were selected to meet the requirements of the Northwest trade.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

Russell & Davis,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BEEF, PORK,
MUTTON, SAUSAGE,
HAMS, BACON, ETC.
Beef Cattle & Hogs
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Terms Strictly Cash.
QU'APPELLE STATION.
BRANCH—FT. QU'APPELLE.

NOTICE.

THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY of South Qu'Appelle shall meet on Saturday, November 27th, as a final
COURT OF REVISION
on the Voters' Lists. Any parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
By order,
A. C. PATERSON,
Clerk.
Qu'Appelle, Nov. 11, 1886.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for the Office of Collector for the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle will be received up to Nov. 6th, 1886, 10, a. m. Collector to furnish bonds himself in $2000.00 and two sureties of $1000.00 each, sureties to be named in application. Salary $75.00.
By Order,
A. C. PATERSON,
Clerk.
Qu'Appelle, Oct. 21, 1886.

LOST.

ON the 23rd October, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, probably near Mr. Leslie Gordon's office,
Bone-handled Hunting-Whip
and lash, marked "Johnston" inside of loop. Any person leaving the same at the PROGRESS Office will be suitably rewarded.
Qu'Appelle, Nov. 4, 1886.

Shropshire Rams.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW OFFERING for Sale Fifteen first-class, thoroughbred shearling Shropshire, Down Rams, perfect in points and pedigree.
RICHARD H. SERINE,
Ceylon Farm.
Grenfell, N. W. T., Nov. 4, 1886.

R. HAMMOND.
Merchant Tailor,
Over Beauchamp's Store,
QU'APPELLE.
A CALL SOLICITED!
A FIT GUARANTEED!

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.
We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, write to
C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

"The Emigrant."
ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, 24 pages, toned paper, 3000 copies, fresh subjects monthly, special writers, curious and valuable facts for everyone; plain truths of the Northwest. Take it yourself or to a friend abroad, and help our settlement; circulates in Britain and all over Canada. Splendid medium for land sellers to advertise in. One dollar a year, post-paid over the world; specimens free. Address THE EMIGRANT, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
J. A. CARMAN,
Publisher
P. O. Box 1195, or 373, Main Street.

IMPORTED CANARIES,
ORDERS TAKEN AT THE PROGRESS Office, for
Hartz Mountain Canaries,
Imported Direct by
STEMBORN & Co.,
Regina.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.
All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

NORTHWEST COUNCIL.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

Regina, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

His Honor read a letter from the Inspector of the N. W. M. P. at Maple Creek, drawing the attention of the council to the manner in which game is being killed at Rush Lake. He said there were four men there from Toronto with a swivel gun who were slaughtering an immense number of ducks and exporting them. He thought the game was going fast enough without the use of swivel guns, and suggested that the Ordinance be amended to prohibit their use.

On motion of Col. Richardson the game Ordinance was referred back to the committee with instructions to consider the matter.

A bill respecting cemeteries and one relating to juries were passed through committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed.

The council went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the Ordinance respecting poisons, but objections were raised to the bill, and it was agreed to rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. The report was adopted.

The council then adjourned till tomorrow.

Thursday, Nov. 11.

Judge Rouleau presented the report of the municipal committee and introduced an Ordinance to amend the municipal Ordinance of 1885. It was read a first time.

Judge Rouleau reported from the select committee on the subject the following resolution: Whereas there are large settlements on the North and South branches of the Saskatchewan, which settlements are formed owing to the inducement held out by the Dominion Government at that time that the C. P. R. was to be built through the greater part of the said settlement; whereas the C. P. R. have since with the permission of the Dominion Government changed the line which passes now at a distance varying from 200 to 300 miles of the said settlements; whereas there is a large traffic carried on between the different stations of the C. P. R. and the said settlements to which said traffic is entirely stopped for about six weeks in the year—spring and autumn—owing to the ice running in the south branch; whereas the people of the said settlements during the rest of the year have to pay large rates to the ferries on said river, in order to carry their freight to its destination, which rates are a heavy tax and burden that they cannot avoid; and whereas this council is credibly informed that the Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway Co. are going to extend their railway to a point at or near the proposed crossing of the old line of the C. P. R. on the south branch; and whereas the greater traffic of the people of the settlements hereinbefore mentioned will necessarily pass at or near where the said railway will touch the said south branch; Be it therefore resolved that this council recognize the great and pressing necessity of building a traffic bridge over the south branch at a point opposite to where the said railway will strike the river; and that the Dominion Government be pleased to grant the necessary funds to build the said traffic bridge or give such aid as it may think proper to the said railway company to enable them to construct a double bridge, that is to say, a bridge that can be used as well for a railway as for vehicles and foot passengers. The report was adopted.

Mr. Ross, chairman of the finance committee, presented a report on the petition of Dawson, Bole & Co., recommending that the Lieut.-Governor issue permits for larger quantities of alcohol than 10 gallons to wholesale druggists, but that the fee of 50 cents be not reduced.

A discussion at once arose which though rather out of order was allowed to proceed some time and several members expressed their views on this subject and of each other in pretty free language. Mr. Marshallsay thought the Lieut.-Governor should reduce the fee to a nominal figure so as to allow manufacturing druggists in the territories to compete with those outside. Mr. Turriff opposed the concession of this privilege. He thought Messrs. Dawson, Bole & Co. were increasing their business very rapidly and evidently did not feel a drawback. Mr. Secord pointed out that in the manufacture of compounds requiring alcohol the firm were unable to compete with outsiders. The fee was virtually paid by those of the population who could least afford it, namely, the sick. Mr. Ross said he did not want the report adopted as Mr. Marshallsay had prepared a bill licensing druggists which would bring the whole question before the council and he suggested that the report be simply laid on the table. This was done.

Mr. Ross introduced an Ordinance to amend the billiard license Ordinance and it was read a first time.

Mr. Secord reported an amendment to the game Ordinance prohibiting the use of contrivances known as swivel guns, sunken punts, batteries and night lights for the destruction of game. The bill was then passed through committee of the whole.

His Honor presented a return showing the number of electoral districts, members and voters at the last election, as follows:

Name of District.	Members.	No. of voters on voters lists.
Maolcod,	Boyle,	276
Edmonton,	Wilson,	209
St. Albert,	Cunningham,	221
Moosomin,	Bedford,	456
Broadview,	Marshallsay,	386
Qu'Appelle,	Perley, / Crawford,	1044
Moose Jaw,	Ross,	871
Regina,	Jelly, / Secord,	632
Lorne,	Hughes,	741
Moose Mountain,	Turriff,	243
Calgary,	Cayley, / Lauder,	639
	Total	5308

Mr. Jelly moved, seconded by Mr. Ross, that Messrs. Crawford, Turriff, Marshallsay and the mover and seconder be a committee to consider amendments to the herd law and fence Ordinance. Carried.

Mr. Turriff wished to impress on the foregoing committee the necessity of sitting at once as some of the members wanted to return home on Saturday night.

Mr. Turriff moved for leave to introduce a resolution respecting prohibition. He was not prepared to discuss it today but promised to bring it on tomorrow.

Mr. Marshallsay was granted leave to bring in a bill for the licensing and registering of druggists. It was read a first time and referred to the civil justice committee.

The bill to incorporate the Regina General Hospital was passed through committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to repeal the Ordinance respecting poisons was withdrawn and an amendment made to the latter permitting the putting out of strychnine for the destruction of gophers.

The council adjourned till tomorrow.

Friday, Nov. 12.

Judge Richardson reported from the committee on the bill for licensing druggists recommending that it be printed during recess and come up for consideration at the next session. Adopted.

Mr. Jelly reported from the committee on fences and herding animals introducing amendments to the present Ordinance. The report was adopted.

Mr. Cayley read a petition from Calgary asking that Mayor King be appointed a J. P. It was found that the petition was addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Cayley apologized. He then read a petition from the same place asking for a grant towards building a bridge across the Bow. This was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Marshallsay again asked that his motion recommending that the introduction of beer be allowed to that the members do not want to commit themselves on this question and the motion will not be pressed.

Mr. Turriff moved seconded by Mr. Perley, (1) That this Council recommends that the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors or beer should not be allowed in the N. W. T. until a majority of the people have declared in favor of it by popular vote.

(2) That the Northwest Territories Act be amended so as to prevent the C.P.R. from selling liquor or beer on their cars while in the Territories and that permits be granted only for medicinal or chemical purposes.

The mover said this was a delicate subject but it was one of the most important the council had to deal with and they might as well face it now. His excuse for bringing it up was that two years ago the council had recommended that the manufacture and sale be allowed. He thought there had been a change in the sentiment of the council since then. He proceeded to discuss the question as it applied to the Northwest. The law had been made for the Indians and as we had as many Indians still, the law should be continued. Further than this many people had come here on the understanding that there should be no liquor admitted. He believed the majority should rule but, till they so declared it would be wrong to remove present restrictions now was the time to settle the question before the liquor interest got a foothold. As yet there was not a cent invested in the traffic and no "vested rights" would be affected. He thought it well to let the temperance people of the country know that they would get some aid from members of the council. He condemned the privilege granted to the C. P. R. of selling liquor on the cars. It was wrong in principal and done by wrong license the favor was abused, liquor being sold indiscriminately.

His Honor said he wished the speaker could give him some proof of that as he had no evidence to the contrary.

Mr. Turriff could not give any proof, he said, but he had been told that liquor could be got at any time on the cars and he believed such was the case. He condemned the permit system and closed his remarks with a peroration on the evils of intemperance.

Mr. Cayley asked for further explanations which were given.

Mr. Perley had very much pleasure in seconding the motion. He said prohibition had been a great advantage in the early history of the Northwest and in the construction of the C.P.R. He was strongly opposed to the permit system, though His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, he thought, deserved very great credit for the way in which he had administered it. It was practically the lowest license system known to any country and if any good had come of it the Lieutenant-Governor deserved the credit. He (the speaker) was a temperance man and was opposed to the use of liquor, but he thought the people of the Northwest had the good sense to know what they wanted, and the time had come when a vote should

be taken and if it was in favor of liquor he would advocate a stringent license law. He did not believe in arbitrary legislation. If the people wanted liquor they would get it anyhow and it was only by educating the people in favor of temperance that they could hope to make prohibition operative. He did not believe that one single permit was used in the way it was intended; the privilege was universally abused.

Lord Boyle was about to move an amendment when Mr. Cayley "took the floor" and, with the aid of his desk and chair, succeeded in holding it down for about an hour. The council were somewhat amused if not edified, by his harangue. He said the first clause of Mr. Turriff's motion was an unblushing fraud. Apparently it meant merely a continuance of the present system till a vote to the contrary was taken, but in reality the mover intended it as a declaration in favor of prohibition. All his remarks were in that direction but he (the speaker) defied any member to assert that the present system was prohibitory. It was a peculiar license system, the most peculiar in the known world, the licensing power being vested in one person,—in this case the Lieutenant-Governor. Continuing, the speaker challenged the right of any member to ask him to vote on this question. His constituents had not asked him to vote for or against temperance. Thank God it was not a one man power that sent him there; his constituents were numerous and their opinions differed on this question. No doubt Mr. Turriff's constituents had definitely instructed him to come here and put down the permit system and Dewdney together (laughter.) He did not believe in the permit system; it was low, demoralizing and degrading that one man should have to go to another man and ask if he might have a gallon of whiskey; it was, in fact, a frightful example of what a Government could be reduced to. He believed in whiskey, however, and would venture to assert that if prohibition existed in Assiniboia and a license system in Alberta the immigration returns would show 99 per cent for Alberta and 1 for Assiniboia. He moved in amendment "that the memorial committee be requested by the council to embrace in their memorial to the Dominion Government a resolution affirming the wish of the council that the principal of local option be adopted by the Dominion Government in reference to the introduction of spirituous beverages in the Northwest, instead of the obnoxious permit system now in force."

Mr. Ross said he had another amendment to offer, but as there were several important bills to dispose of he would prefer to have the debate adjourned till the other business was concluded and then they could discuss it at length. If all the members were as longwinded as the previous speaker it would take a week at least. The debate was accordingly adjourned.

His Honor presented a return showing the emoluments of clerks of the high court.

The bill to incorporate agricultural societies was referred back to committee of the whole and further amended when it was passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The council went into committee on the municipal Ordinance. A discussion arose on the clause requiring that a bonus by-law receive the sanction of the council. Mr. Perley moved that the clause be struck out. He stated that the municipality of Qu'Appelle had passed a by-law granting $25,000 to the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway, but as a portion of the municipality (Belle Plaine) had been taken off the municipality it would be necessary to pass a new by-law. The council would not be in session when this was done and the railway company would not be able to get the benefit of the by-law if passed, till next session.

Several members were opposed to striking out the clause without thoroughly considering the powers granted to municipalities and the impression seemed to prevail that municipalities should have the power to grant bonuses at their own free will. It was decided to leave the matter over till next week to give the municipal council of Qu'Appelle an opportunity of squashing the by-law.

Mr. Perley said he did not want the Belle Plain people to bear the responsible of the bonus after they were seperated from the municipality.

Mr. Cayley moved an amendment to clause 20 providing that no persons be allowed to vote till they had paid their taxes. He agreed to refer it to the committee. The committee of the whole rose and reported progress.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

Saturday, Nov. 11.

Mr Bedford reported from the prairie fire committee an Ordinance respecting fire districts. It was read a first time and referred to the civil justice committee.

Mr. Hughes, chairman of the Half-breed committee reported the following resolution:

(1.) That the council is informed that quite a number of Half-breeds' children born in non-treaty territory, owing to the temporary residence of their parents in same, have been refused their scrips by the Half-breed Commission, although the said children reside now in the Northwest Territories and are descendants of Half-breeds born either in Manitoba or in the said Northwest Territories; and that this council considers such a refusal on the part of the Commission unjust and would humbly request the Dominion Government to place said children on the same footing as Half-breed children born either in Manitoba or the Northwest Territory.

(2.) That this council would submit for the earnest consideration of the Dominion Government the advisability of cancelling the order-in-council declaim perime (expired by limitation) the right of Manitoba Half-breeds for those who were living in the Northwest Territories and who had not at the time of said order-in-council filed their claim with the proper authority, owing to the great distance they had to make and the large expense they had to incur to reach Manitoba where they had to go to prove their title to said claim.

(3.) That this council would strongly urge the appointment of the judges of the Northwest Territories as permanent commissioners to adjust and investigate the Half-breeds' claims as the present system of a flying commission is very unsatisfactory to the people and an unnecessary expense to the Government.

(4.) That this Council recognize the fact that the Half-breeds of the Northwest Territories had to wait for fifteen years before their right was extinguished; and that as compensation this council would suggest to extend the privilege of scrip to all the Half-breed children born from the 15th day of July 1870 up to March 30, 1885, date of appointment of said Half-breeds' claim commission.

The report was received and ordered to be printed and distributed.

The council went into committee on the municipal Ordinance. Mr. Perley withdrew his motion to strike out the clause requiring the sanction of the council to bonus by-laws. It was further provided that by-laws to raise or expend money can be carried only by a majority of the ratepayers. Municipalities are given the power of declaring by by-law that only those who have paid their taxes can vote. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill amending the Ordinance respecting billiard tables and gambling was passed through committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed.

The council went into committee on the fence Ordinance and here law met difficulties were met with in both and they were referred back.

This finished the business on the order paper for the day with the exception of Mr. Turriff's motion re prohibition, and it was taken up in a very solemn manner. Queer glances passed from one member to another, and all looked anxious and expectant. Mr. Turriff was the first to speak. He asked if he could change his motion in anyway. Several members said, "Yes, withdraw it," but Mr. Turriff shook his head determinedly and resumed his seat.

Lord Boyle rose cautiously and with an appealing look to Mr. Cayley not to interrupt him, moved in the mildest manner imaginable that the motion be considered six months hence. This met with a hum of approbation, and Lord Boyle proceeded to give reasons for wishing to so summarily dispose of the matter. He said it was not right for Mr. Turriff to spring a motion of the kind on the Council at the last moment. A stronger reason was that the motion was so indefinite as to mean nothing at all. He believed them never meant it for a declaration of prohibition while he (the speaker), though strongly opposed to prohibition, could conscientiously vote for that motion. He objected to the statement of Mr. Turriff that the privileges granted the C. P. R. was abused.

Mr. Turriff said this was a very unlucky way to deal with a motion, and regretted none of his arguments of yesterday.

Mr. Richardson said the best way for the temperance people was to present their views direct to the Dominion Government by petition.

Judge Rouleau said the reason the council passed a resolution in favor of beer and wine two years ago was because there was a large number of petitions sent in asking for it. They had no right to pass a contrary resolution now unless they knew that a majority of the people wanted it. Anyhow, if any particular locality wanted liquor let out they had only to sign a petition to the Governor, and he was quite sure His Honor would never grant them a permit. The permit system was wrong; he unhesitatingly condemned it, and felt that we should have a well regulated license system. But he would rather have half a loaf than no bread, and if His Honor was good enough to grant permits to those who deserved them we should not grumble. The judge had had some of the evils of the present system which came under his notice at Calgary, where Montana desperadoes brought in forty-rod of the worst kind. He expressed his regret that the question had not come up earlier in the session.

Col. Richardson said it was most important to know from His Honor, if he was at liberty to speak, whether there were any indications of a desire for a change in the system.

His Honor said he had received no intimation of any movement towards a change except in regard to doing away with permits, and many had spoken to him in that direction, but prohibition had never been suggested except by the Temperance Colonization Company, who had asked him not to issue permits to any one settling on their lands, and he had always carried out their wishes. He would be very glad to have the permit system abolished altogether.

Mr. Perley, on rising to address the Council, said he was most decidedly opposed to a matter of such great importance being so summarily disposed of. He believed the people did not understand the true condition of the situation under the present most obnoxious permit system in the Northwest Territories. He had taken some little pains to find out from the Lieutenant-Governor his power in connection with this business, and in doing so had been informed by His Honor that his powers were unlimited. He could grant a permit for any quantity from a gill to a thousand gallons or more; that the present two gallon system was his own, and that he had been charging fifty cents per gallon by the advice of his council and his own option, which amount went to the credit of the Territorial Revenue. He felt that the temperance people of the Northwest were under a debt of gratitude to His Honor for the care and caution he had exercised in this matter. He felt the time had now arrived when the people of this country, true and loyal as they were, had sufficient intelligence and morality, as well as independence, standing and character, to be able to say what they should eat or drink, without being at the mercy of any person's opinion. He understood His Honor's term of office had nearly expired, and should his successor be a man of strong prohibitory principles, and exercise his prerogative in not granting a permit for any portion of liquor above a dose of medicine, you can readily imagine the indignation that would be aroused, and if on the other hand he should happen to be a person who believed a man should be his own judge as to what he should eat or drink and the quantity, and thereby grant permits regardless of quantity and persons, what a deluge of intemperance and dissipation the country might get in even for a short period. I believe the time of one man power should cease in the Northwest, and that the people should have the opportunity of saying whether a prohibitory law or a proper and stringent license system should be on the statute books of our country. There is no power to-day governing the use of liquor in the Northwest other than the will of the Lieutenant-Governor. I believe there is no country under the sun where the control of the liquor traffic is vested in any one man as here in the Northwest. A striking instance of the great injustice of the present system is evidenced in the fact of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company having a license to sell liquor in the dining cars. The rich man who is able to ride on a Pulman car can have his beer and wine while the poor man riding in the same train has to take his lunch cold and dry, however desirable a glass of beer might be under such circumstances to him. He differed with Honorable Gentlemen when they said this is not their business. He believed it was their business to represent this matter in its true character, and he thought the time had come when there should be a law governing the use and sale of liquor in the Territories, or prohibiting its use as the people may say, and not as at present free for some and not for others. I therefore will vote against the six month's hoist.

Several other members wanted to speak, but cries of "question" were too emphatic, and His Honor put the amendment to the amendment. In spite of the loud uproar which he aroused, Mr. Turriff insisted on making an explanation. He wished to deny the statement made yesterday, that his constituents had instructed him to put down the permit system and Mr. Dewdney together. The noses were then counted with the following results:

Yeas,—Col. Richardson, Judge Rouleau, Lord Boyle, Messrs. Crawford, Hughes, Leader, Marshallsay, Jelly, Secord, Wilson, Bedford Reed, Col. Irvine.—12.

Nays,—Turriff, Perley and Cayley.—3.

The council then adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 15.—Before the orders of the day were called Mr Secord rose to a question of privilege. He desired to call attention to an extract published in a Montreal paper and members of the council would be amused by some of the statements. He read the following from the Daily Witness of Nov. 6:

"THE NORTHWEST LEGISLATURE.

"If the whiskey business is not respectable it has one high-toned representative at least. The Deadney of the Northwest Territories gets 50 cents per gallon for every permit he issues. Just what difference there is between this branch of trade and the saloon-keeper's, who gets his five cents a glass, is hard to determine, unless it is that the Dewdney has a very extensive business stand—the whole Northwest.—Dundas True Banner."

Mr. Secord thought it was right to bring this matter forward as such statements would make a very bad impression of the Northwest Council in the east. It would be simply disgraceful for that body to allow anything of the nature referred to to go on in the country. He would take this opportunity to give the lie direct to the statements made by these papers. It was almost unnecessary to say that the fees derived from permits formed the chief part of the territorial revenue. He thought his object was gained by simply bringing the matter up and no further action would be necessary. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Perley said he agreed with the remarks of the previous speaker, this was another proof against the permit system. He had not been aware till this session of the enormous power the Governor had in regard to permits. There was no restriction whatever and when the country learned the truth they would give His Honor very great credit for the way in which he had limited and controlled the evil He was entitled to every honor from the temperance people for his administration of the pernicious system. It was high time that a change in the law should be made and all cause for such slanderous statements as had been brought to their notice removed.

Mr. Turriff also condemned the falsehood in strong terms and praised His Honor for administrating the law in the interests of temperance.

Mr. Cayley promulgated his ideas on the subject and the matter dropped.

Mr. Bedford reported an Ordinance to amend the Ordinance respecting prairie fires. It was passed through a committee of the whole, read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Marshallsay withdrew his motion respecting the manufacture of beer.

Mr. Secord reported from the civil justice committee an ordinance respecting fire districts. It was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed. The chairman, Mr. Bedford, expressed the regret of the committee that there were no funds on hand out of which to pay the fire guardians. The council then adjourned

---

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office; in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Subscription price; $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

We would direct special attention to the prohibition resolution proposed in the Northwest Council by Mr. Turriff, member for Moose Mountain, and seconded by Mr. Perley, member for Qu'Appelle. The discussion on both Friday and Saturday was animated. The motion to give Mr. Turriff's resolution the six month's hoist was the only one on which the yeas and nays were taken during the session of the Council just closed. It would appear from the division that some of the members voted rather according to their own feelings than to the sentiments of their constituents. Those members who voted for the six month's hoist cannot escape the responsibility they thereby incurred in opposing the motion of Mr. Turriff. They cannot argue that it was a matter that should not be dealt with by the Council, as they sanction the fee of fifty cents per gallon and vote away the revenue thus derived, nor that the motion was inopportune, as the whole country has been and is constantly discussing the principles involved. We regret to see the name of Mr. Crawford, one of the members for Qu'Appelle, on the wrong side of this question. We believe that the only vote that gentleman had an opportunity of giving in the Council will be disappointing to many of his constituents. It will be seen that Mr. Cayley, voted against the six month's hoist. His reason for this was that he was the mover of an amendment to the motion, and if he voted for six month's hoist he would be opposing his own amendment.

The nominations for the Manitoba Legislature will be held on the 2nd December and the elections will take place on the 9th. In a conversation we had the other day with a prominent Winnipeg gentleman, he expressed the opinion that the Norquay government would be sustained in the new House, which will be larger than the last. While the Government is likely to have a majority, the Opposition will probably be increased in strength. To judge from the exposures made in the Winnipeg papers, both political parties have resorted to most disreputable tactics to secure what might be considered temporary advantages, but which will be a lasting disgrace to the province. The Opposition appears to have decoloped the worst cases, notably so in Springfield and St. Andrews.

The eighth session of the Northwest Council was closed yesterday. For want of space we are unable to give the proceedings of the last two days this week. They will appear in our next.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 13th, 1886.

To the Editor of the Progress.—

Sir: I have perused with much pleasure in last week's Progress in which "Citizen" advocates the incorporation of our town, and I cannot fail to think the majority of the ratepayers will heartily endorse his remarks. The great strides Qu'Appelle has already made in the advancement of every description of business warrant the belief that her trade is founded upon a solid and lasting basis, and the greatest credit is reflected upon the business men for the undaunted energy they have displayed, and also upon those who have thus far had the management of her affairs and have been enabled to assist in making her the success she is at the present time. We must, however, not rest satisfied with the position we have already attained, but cordially and heartily support every scheme which has for its object the improvement and well being of our town. Incorporation would be, I believe, a move in the right direction, and if carried out would materially benefit Qu'Appelle and considerably increase her importance and prosperity. Its advantages are beyond dispute. But there is one point upon which "Citizen" in his letter has not touched, the probable cost of necessary proceedings. Will he kindly afford us this information and should the amount be satisfactory steps might be taken towards bringing the accomplishment of incorporation within a measurable distance.

Yours etc.,

Another Citizen.

NEW DOUGLASS HOUSE,

WINNIPEG.

Finest Rooms and most Comfortable Hotel in the City. Heated with Steam. Electric Bells and Telephone attached.

Charges Moderate. Rates according to Room. FREE BUS.

BLNNETT & Co., Proprietors.

NEW BAKERY.

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE STREET,
OPPOSITE THE PROGRESS OFFICE.

BREAD ! FRUITS !

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

Liveries,

DOOLITTLE'S LIVERY

Feed and Sale Stable,

QU'APPELLE ST.

Single and Double Rigs for Hire.

FREIGHTING A SPECIALTY

ALL KINDS OF COAL
kept Constantly on Hand at the Lowest Prices.

Cash Paid for Hides & Skins

QU'APPELLE.

L. W. MULHOLLAND

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

For First Class Rigs.

Daily Mail Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Harnessmaker.

Harness & Saddlery

THE undersigned wish to inform the public of Qu'Appelle and vicinity that they have now on hand the

Largest & Best Assorted Stock West of Brandon

CONSISTING OF

Harness, Saddles, Whips

BELLS, BLANKETS,

Circingles, Combs and Brushes.

ALL KINDS & SIZES OF

Trunks and Valises.

Agent for Carriage & Buggy Tops

Just received, a fine stock of

ENGLISH SADDLES

REMEMBER THE PLACE

Pioneer Harness Shop

QU'APPELLE.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, &Co

Miscellaneous.

THOMSON & NELSON

FORWARDERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles

DOORS, SASH

Building Paper, etc

Office West of C.P.R. Station,

QU'APPELLE.

BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.

A. S. EMPEY,

DEALER N

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

QU'APPELLE.

GEORGE H. V. BULYEA,

Insurance & General Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Flour, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, etc., etc.

☞ **Four different grades of Flour at Mill Prices.** ☜

QU'APPELLE, N W T

THE LELAND HOUSE.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Love & Raymond,

PROPRIETORS.

Rebuilt, Enlarged, Renovated, Everything New and First-Class Throughout.

SUITS FOR FAMILIES. TERMS MODERATE.

S. H. CASWELL,

GENERAL STORE, BANK, POST OFFICE,

Qu'Appelle Station.

Tailoring Department.

The Lates Styles of

Fall and Winter Goods!

in all lines now in stock.

We have already a big run in this Department, and the work is giving good satisfaction.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

The Canada North-West Land Co.

(LIMITED.)

Offer for Sale

SELECTED FARM LANDS

in Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the offices of the Company, 14 Castle street, Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 161 Main street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. B. SCARTH
MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA.

Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway Between Brandon and Calgary

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee.

AGENT IN QU'APPELLE FOR LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

LESLIE GORDON.

NEW GOODS - NEW GOODS

AT J. P. BEAUCHAMP'S.

Call and Examine our Stock consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishings, Boots & Shoes,

FURS OF ALL KINDS

Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

Our Stock is now complete in the above Lines, and our Prices will compare favorably with any other house in the North-West.

Give us a Call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

OF THE

TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

JOHNSTON & DAVIDSON

PROPRIETORS

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

HAVING LATELY SECURED

Two Cars of First Class Furniture!

I am prepared to meet the wants of all my customers in this line

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

GIVE ME A CALL.

BABY CARRIAGES IN STOCK.

Having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKER, I am now prepared to do Varnishing, Staining, etc.

GEO. H. V. BULYEA, Qu'Appelle.

STATIONERY.

The Stock at

The Progress Store

Will be found to contain almost everything required in the above line.

The Stock was selected with the view of meeting all the wants of the public at the most reasonable prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT THE PROGRESS STORE.

We will sell school requisites of all kinds at

☞ **Prices that Defy Competition** ☜

From other Towns.

THE PROGRESS STORE

Will be found to contain a well selected stock of

BOOKS STATIONERY FANCY GOODS,

Which we will sell at the

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES

New Lovell Libraries Received Regular.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.

TO GIVE THE

BUSINESS MEN

OF THE

Northwest Territories

An opportunity to have their names, business and residence before the public, we have decided to open the columns of THE PROGRESS to a

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Classified by Towns.

No paper either in the Northwest or Manitoba quotes so moderate a rate.

Get your Card in THE PROGRESS Business Directory for the Northwest.

Under this heading we will insert Business Cards similar to those following for $5 00 a year, which will include subscription to THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.

First insertion and subscription will be commenced on payment of $5 00; after that will be required in every case, or the Card will be dropped out.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
Johnston & Davidson, Proprietors.

LELAND HOUSE,
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.

A. S. EMPEY,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.

G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, etc.

G. H. V. BULYEA,
Dealer in Furniture, Cabinet Maker, etc.

A. McKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.

E. WISMER,
Tinsmith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.

E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.

RUSSELL & DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Butchers.

J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.

C. C. BAILEY,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.

T. WELSH,
General Blacksmith.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith, Carriage and Wagon Maker.

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Rendering, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.

J. & F. J. DOOLITTLE,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

L. W. MULHOLLAND,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

A. SUTHERLAND,
Photo-Artist, Teacher of Music, and Shorthand.

H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Packet Wire Fence, etc.

CANADA N. W. LAND CO.
Leslie Gordon, Agent.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
Licensed Auctioneer.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
Dom. Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

R. BUNDAS STRONG,
Advocate, Notary Public, Agent for Fire, Life and Accident Insurance, etc.

F. L. OSLER,
Dominion Lands Government Intelligence office, Agent for Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.

LESLIE GORDON,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, Agent for Canada Northwest Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town site, Insurance, etc.

"THE PROGRESS,"
Book and Job Printing Establishment.

"THE PROGRESS,"
Published weekly, six pages, at $1 00 a year.

R. HAMMOND,
Merchant Tailor.

INDIAN HEAD.

CRAWFORD & ROBERTSON,
General Merchants.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

WHITEWOOD.

J. F. GUERIN, L. D. S.,
Dental Surgeon.

SINTALUTA.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,
General Merchant and Blacksmith.

SERMON.

By His Lordship, Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

Sunday, November 7, 1886.

"We preach Christ Crucified."—I Cor. I, 23.

In speaking on these words this morning I said that it was not only by word of mouth whether through her Creeds, or by the preaching of her Ministers, that the church delivers to the world that stupendous message with which she is commissioned. She does all she can to teach that Him crucified, but rather by every doctrine she teaches, every act she does, every name she uses, every emblem she presses to her service. "And I then showed how we see that this is so in the faithful proclamation of the doctrine of One Catholic and Apostolic Church, for it is Christ's "Body," "the fulness of Him that filleth all in all," (Eph. I. 23); in the exaltation of the Office rather than of the individual character of those who are called to Minister in the Sanctuary, for it thus becomes Christ himself who is regarded as acting in and through them; and in the prominence given to the Holy Sacrament for they are especially the gifts of Christ to His people and they bear witness more forcibly than any word of man can do that Christ is all and in all.

I wish to ask you to consider tonight how this setting forth of Christ and Him crucified is also the real object of many of those outward things that accompany our worship, against some of which, I understand a considerable amount of dislike is felt. That dislike is felt, I am sure because the meaning and intention of these things is not understood, and too often actually misunderstood and imagined to represent what is false in doctrine. How many people when they see that to which they have, perhaps, not been accustomed take the trouble to enquire what is the meaning of it, and wait to weigh thoughtfully whether the meaning or purpose is in itself good or not? Do not many people rather hasten to imagine interpretations that probably are very far from the truth, and because of the meaning that they assign, condemn without hearing? How many again condemn simply because they think what they see to be an approach to Romanism and they cannot endure as they say, anything like Romanism. Now, Brethren, I wish to say a very few simple plain words on this subject. I have travelled a great deal in Roman Catholic countries and have seen much of their worship. I have visited Lourdes where the Mariolatry of that church has culminated. I have seen not a little of the practical outcome of the Roman system. I have read probably a good deal more than anyone here of the controversies relating to that church, and I can, most conscientiously, say that the more I have seen and known about that church the more deeply am I convinced that the errors into which it has fallen are most deep and, grevious, and that in many things it not only subverts the truth of the Gospel but even gravely endangers simple morality. You will not think, I am sure, that I say this merely to catch the popular Protestant ear. If this was in any way likely to be my object I might have made my way in this Diocese very much smoother. Nothing would have been easier. But I say it as one of the deepest convictions of my soul, growing with advancing years. I wish to state in this place or in this Diocese in my conviction of the very grievous error of much in the Roman Church. It is with deep pain I say this for she is our sister in the communion of the Christian Church. To her in her pure days we were indebted for the revival of Christianity in England when in the 6th Century the British Church was threatened with extinction, and to her we owe much for the example of the unbounded self-denials and deep spiritual lives of many of her members. And, therefor we cannot but deeply grieve over her fall from the purity of the faith. But all debt of gratitude and love we owe to her should only make us, when necessity arrives, speak the more plainly of what we are convinced are her most grevious errors.

But while the more I know convinces me more deeply of the grevionsness of those errors it also convinces no less that those errors can only be successfully met and overcome by true Catholicism. Romanism and Catholicism are often confounded as though they were the same. There can be no greater mistake. The most unfortunate common use of the word Catholic as the ordinary name of that Church has done much to popularize this mistake. On the contrary, Rome, with her usurpations and her accretions of doctrine, has been the chief enemy in Christendom to the true Catholic doctrine and practice. But I cannot enlarge on this now I merely allude to it to call your attention to the distinction. We confess in our creeds that we believe in "One Catholic and Apostolic Church." By this we do not mean the church of Rome, but rather appeal from that one local church, to the whole body of Christ's Church throughout the world, especially to remote ages long before Decretals, now acknowledged to have been forged, helped to build up that system of usurpation and wrong, and when the church was indeed one and in her united assemblies, from which we inherit the creeds could claim her Lord's promise of preservation from error. The protest of the Reformers of our church was distinctly from that local church to the Primitive church, and to an unfettered council of the whole Catholic Church whenever it could be assembled.

Brethren, when we speak of a thing being Roman, let us be sure we know what is Roman as distinct from what is Catholic. I have heard the term used by those who had never entered a Roman Church, never read a Roman book. I am old enough to remember the time when in London a Church was actually wrecked, and the bitterest outcries of Popery raised because Clergymen preached in a surplice instead of a black gown. Such things seem almost incredible, but they are facts, and only show how careful we should be not to assert that everything that may be new to us is Roman. Men are just as likely to be mistaken now as men were 20 or 30 years ago. It is the part of wise men surely to judge each thing on it, own merits, and as loyal Churchmen we should ask it in accordance with the directions of that Book of Common Prayer, which is the precious heritage of our church, and if it is a matter (as there are some things) which that book does not actually order, but only makes allowable. We may well further enquire is it good and reasonable in itself, and what was the use of the earliest and purest ages of the church. And here in this country especially, what other standard than this can we reasonably have. Those who worship here have come from various churches in which there will have been very wide difference in the means of carrying on the service, so wide is the latitude that our church allows. If then we are to take for our standard from previous custom who is to decide? If we were to bring things to this test we should find, I know, a very wide diversity of opinion. For can anything be much more fallacious than an appeal to a majority or such a subject. It is a mere chance. We may thereby arrive at what men like, at assuredly not at what is right. And in the conduct of the worship of the sanctuary our aim and our desire should be to do what may most set forth the Glory of God in faithful allegiance to the orders of that branch of the church to which we belong.

Now let us remember that the church has always used, and has considered it right and proper that she should use symbolism in her worship, i. e., she has always endeavored to teach what she believed through the eye, in what she ordered to be done, as well as through the ear in the word preached. We cannot deny that the sight is often a more powerful instructor than the hearing; for one reason what we see is more continuously before us. Do we not acknowledge this most fully in the instruction of children, and the world uses it in many ways. Why should the church not use it for the highest of all objects—the instruction of souls in heavenly wisdom? But we are not left to mere theory as to whether it is right or not. God himself has even used symbolism in teaching men. What but this was the meaning of the tree of live, and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil in the garden of Eden; or the bow that He set in the clouds for a sign after the deluge; or Aaron's rod that budded, and many other such things too numerous to mention? When God thought fit to give directions to His chosen people concerning the worship with which He desired them to honor Him, that worship we find was essentially throughout of a most thoroughly symbolic character. And that worship was, as the Epistle to the Hebrews tells us, the shadow, or as the original word used should be more correctly translated, the outline of that which the things under our present dispensation are the image or rather picture, the clearer and fuller delineation, even of things in heaven, where alone is the reality. And as we are privileged to see an open door in heaven, and gaze with St. John upon those things that are transacted even there, symbolism meets us still. The City is four square, its foundations are of precious stones, and in them are written the names of the Apostles of the Lamb, through it flows "a pure river of water of life clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb; and in the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river is there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruit for the healing of the nations." And above all St. John tells us that he there saw in the centre of the worship that surrounds the throne, "a Lamb as it had been slain, having seven horns and seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God sent forth into the earth." What is all this but Symbolism? Was the Christian dispensation to be an exception to this manner of teaching which thus permeates the Bible from the first page to the last? Christ himself evidently did not think so. He left two rites to His people, and they both of an essentially symbolical character. Though they are not only signs and tokens but (as our Articles say) "sure witnesses and effectual signs of grace, by the which God doth work invisibly in us." But the water of the one sacrament is surely the most expressive outward symbol of the purification by the Spirit, of the conveyance of which that Sacrament was instituted; while if it is administered by immersion as our church certainly recognizes as the most correct way, though she maintains her liberty to use aspersion as an equally valid form, against those who maintain that no baptism is valid except by immersion, there is added another and very beautiful symbol of our death unto sin, our burial with Christ and our resurrection in Him to newness of life.

And the bread and the wine of the other sacrament are no less evidently symbolical of that strengthening and refreshing that we believe that we thereby receive after a heavenly and spiritual manner. It is impossible then to say that symbolism in worship is alien to Christianity. It is rather made an essential feature of its two distinctive divinely appointed Ordinances. And if we try to carry that symbolism into other parts of our worship, and to preach Christ and Him crucified by what we do, as well as by what we say, can we be rightly charged with introducing an erroneous principle? Are we not rather carrying out the very principle so beautifully and powerfully given us by our Lord Himself; Our church undoubtedly sanctions the further employment of this symbolism in the Cross with which the newly baptised members of Christ is signed on the forehead, and in the ring with which the marriage of man and woman is completed. What we should be careful about is that symbolism when used should teach true doctrine.

Now I believe that the act that has caused most disturbance in the minds of some in this congregation has been placing candles in the candlesticks that were before on the Holy Table. When first those candlesticks were placed there candles were as a matter of course placed in them, as candlesticks without candles are a manifest absurdity, and are not even particularly ornamental. The candles, however, were soon afterwards removed, for use I believe in the college, and were replaced partially burnt. This made some persons think that it was intended to light them here. A protest was made, and the candles were removed but the candlesticks left. This was done without my knowledge, and as the Incumbent then in charge was alone responsible I said nothing. But as the responsibility now rests with me in the vacancy, and having to place the altar and its ornaments in its new position in the chancel I did not wish to be guilty of the incongruity of placing there candlesticks without candles for which they are evidently intended. Nor could I believe that the mere placing of candles in candlesticks would be thought in any reasonable mind to be a really very serious error, or become a stumblingblock to any soul. I trust, I believe, that it is only from misunderstanding that it is so. It must be because those candles are supposed to symbolize some erroneous doctrine. But what in reality are they intended to symbolize? Only this, that Christ is the "Light of the World." There at the altar, we are reminded that Christ is "The bread of life that came down from heaven," and the "true vine" of whose sweetness and strength we receive; and there, too, it can surely be no very serious error if lights remind us that He is the "true Light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world." There can be no doubt that lights have been thus used in churches from very early times, especially associated with the reading of the Holy Gospel in the Communion Service. Neither is there any doubt that candles on the altar in our churches are strictly legal. As you doubtless know our present Prayer Book orders that "such ornaments of the church shall be retained and be in use as were in the Church of England, by the authority of Parliament in the Second year of Edward VI." An Injunction issued by that king in 1547 forbidding candles before pictures and images at side altars, expressly orders that there shall be left "two lights upon the high altar before the sacrament, for the signification that Christ is the true Light of the world." And from the time of Edward there never seems to have been a time as Dean Hook, no mean authority, says in his Church Dictionary, "When the lights were not retained in cathedral churches, and wherever we might look for an authoritative interpretation of the law. And to the present day the candles are to be seen on the altars of almost all cathedrals, collegiate churches and in the royal chapels and in several of the chapels at Oxford and Cambridge." I know that it may be said with much reason, that candles can scarcely be said to be symbolical unless they are lighted, but while there is no doubt whatever as to the legality of altar candles, there is (strange as it may sound) some doubt in some people's minds, though I have none myself, as to the legality of there being lighted. It is therefore only fair that those who object should be given the benefit of the doubt till they can be brought to see that thy are desirable. Besides, we have the precedent, as we have seen, of this use of candles even though not lighted in nearly all our cathedrals and principal places of worship, since the Reformation. I have dwelt at length upon this subject because it is that to which I have heard that most objection is taken. I can only touch briefly on other things.

Do we mingle water with the wine in the Holy Communion. That also is a custom which dates from the very earliest antiquity. We do it because it is almost certain that the cup that our Lord Himself blessed at the Paschal supper was thus mixed, according to th Jewish custom; and we would even in these particulars do our best to do as He did; and because from His wounded side there flowed water and blood.

Do we bow our heads at the name of Jesus. It is because Jesus was the Name that He, the Son of God bore in His humiliation as Man, and we would remind ourselves of the mystery of the Incarnation as we utter that name that "sounds so sweet to a believer's ear," and pay special reverence to it, lest the love we bear it make us forget that it is the name of one who was God as well as Man.

Do some again bow at special ascriptions of praise to the ever Blessed Trinity—the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. It is for much the same reason to mark with special tokens our belief in this corner stone and deepest mystery of the Christian Faith the Trinity in Unity, and also because we read that even in Heaven Angels, as they adore, bow before the Throne. Do we, to mention a very small matter, use various colors in the ministrations of the Sanctuary at different seasons. It is because the Church's year as it passes presents Christ and Him Crucified—Christ in His Incarnate Life—Christ Glorified in His Saints. And we would mark by all outward signs and tokens of rejoicing or of sorrow the days that bring the Events of that Life and the names of those who have died for Him to our remembrance.

Do we turn to the East when we recite the Confession of our Christian Faith. It is again as a witness to Christ, He is the "Sun of Righteousness" for whose arising "with healing in His wings" Christians are ever looking with earnest longing. (Mal. IV, 2.) Do we again place over our Church, and in a prominent position within our Church, a representation of that Cross on which the King of Glory died? It is solely in order that to the eye no less than to the ear, we may continually preach Christ and Him crucified. Christ not only in His life as a perfect man, the pure and spotless example whose steps we have to strive to follow, but above all Christ in His Death the Atonement, the full, perfect and all sufficient sacrifice, propitiation and satisfaction for the sins of the world.

Over the palace of the Sovereign floats the standard emblazoned with the arms of the royal possessor. In the presence chamber, where the throne is placed will be seen everywhere depicted the same and other emblems of the royal presence. The Cross is the outward sign and token of Christianity. Why should Christians be ashamed of it, or fear to make use of it as the sign of their faith, the visible memorial of Him who died for them? It is indeed only a symbol of the deep truths of our faith, that we are saved through the Precious Blood that was therein shed. But are such symbols nothing? Ask the soldier as he clasps to his heart the torn and tattered fragments of the colors that his regiment has followed through many a conflict, and dies before he will yield them to the foe. Do men call such a one superstitious? Do they laugh at him for his folly in thinking so much of a mere device? Nay. And we are soldiers of Christ and our standard is His Cross.

My Brethren, as men pass by this Church on their daily task, engrossed in the cares and toils of the world, the cross without, pointing heavenward, and the Cross within remind some sin-laden soul of Him who said, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest; Take my yoke upon you and ye shall find rest for your souls," and who to fulfil those gracious words stretched forth His hands and was lifted up upon that Cross to draw the hearts of men to Himself by the constraining power of His great love. Or, as men within this Sanctuary look upon that Cross over the Holy Table, it may speak to them more eloquently than the words of any preacher how the way into the Holy of Holies is only opened through the Blood of the everlasting Covenant, that Jesus by His Cross and Precious Blood has redeemed and given us access to the Father. And if it reminds some souls also that with that holy sign their foreheads were once signed in token that they should "not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified and manfully to fight under His banner against sin, the world and the devil," or if it sometimes recal to mind the words of the Lord Jesus, "If any man will be my disciple let him take up his Cross daily and follow me," it will still preach in its silent witness Christ and Him crucified, Whose we are, and Whom we are bound to serve—for the servant is not above his master. "If they have persecuted me," said Christ, "they will persecute you," and the offence of the Cross has not yet altogether ceased. It is still true, "No Cross, no Crown."

My Brethren, I trust that what I have now said may remove from some of you some little prejudices concerning what is done in this Church, at least shew you that the meaning intended to be conveyed by these things is in no way likely to lead you into doctrinal error, but that rather our sole desire and object is to set forth Christ and Him crucified by every means in our power, by what you may see as well as what you may hear, more perfectly and more continually. We may be mistaken in our judgment of what may most tend to edification, and in the means we think it right to adopt for instruction, but at least we do nothing except under a most solemn sense of our responsibility to Him the stewards of whose mysteries we are. To Him we know we must one day give account for all that we have taught whether by word or act. You, my Brethren, ever remember, have no such responsibility laid upon you. You may consult your tastes and your own likings in such matters. We cannot do this. We must endeaver to do simply what we are led as we trust by the Spirit of God to judge right. And if this Church is to be the pro-Cathedral of this Diocese, here especially aught we to endeavor to abide as strictly as we can by the directions of our Book of Common Prayer and set forth as perfectly as our humble means enable us to do the Worship of our Church in all the fulness of its simple and yet dignified beauty.

And if there are some who think still that error must lurk somehow beneath these things, or who conscientiously prefer a simpler manner of worship and feel it more helpful to their souls, I can only say ask yourself earnestly before God, whether the error even as you imagine it is of such a vital character that it ought to be allowed to hinder you in your worship or to be a stumbling block to your soul. Oh! is it possible my brethern, that there can be any one who, because he sees a candle in those candlesticks, or a cross on altar, or because there is a little more singing in the service than he quite likes, or because some bow the head more frequently than he thinks necessary, shall take offence and withdraw himself from the assembly of Christ's people, or from the unity of Christ's body? I can scarcely believe it, and yet I have heard that it is so.

Oh believe us, at least, I think we may claim this, when we say that our only purpose in all we do in this sanctuary is to set forth Christ crucified amongst you, more perfectly, more evidently. If we bring you any other message than that, if by type or symbol we try to teach you any other truth than what comes from Him or has to do with Him, then convict us of faithlessness to our charge and our commissions. We shall deserve it. But till all hearts are won to His allegiance, till all know and own Him as indeed their Saviour and their God, till all souls are filled with His love, forbid us not to use any sign that may speak to the eye or in any way of Him and his wondrous love for sinners. But rather let us all pray more earnestly that somehow, anyhow, souls may be brought to realize more perfectly all the love with which He has loved them, all the fulness and manifold richness of grace and power that is in Him, and may "with one mind and one mouth glorify God, and Him who loved us and gave Himself for us."

PRESBYTERY OF REGINA.

This court met at Moosomin on the first Tuesday of November. There was a large attendance of Ministers and Missionaires. The name of Mr. George McCuaig, appointed to represent the session at Medicine Hat, was received and placed on the Presbytery's Roll. The Home Mission Committee reported that during the past half-year the sum of $5,266.68 had been expended within the bounds of this Presbytery and that there would be for disposal during the current half-year the sum of $3,133.32. The Committee recommended the appointment of Rev. J. M. Gardiner to Battleford for one year, Rev. R. Goudie to Carlyle for six months, Rev. Jno. Geddes to Catheart for six months, Rev. A Robson, to Ft. Qu'Appelle for one year, Rev. C. McKillop to Lethbridge for one year, Rev. Jas. Herald to Medicine Hat for one year, Rev. W. Nicholl to Moosomin for six months, Rev. A. Robertson to High River for one year, Rev. A. Hamilton to Qu'Appelle for one year, Mr. W. J. Hall to Wolseley for three months, Rev. A. H. Cameron to Donald and points in the Rockies for one year, Rev. A. Campbell to Carrot River for one year, Mr. A. Matheson to Jumping Creek for one year, Rev. S. J Taylor to Moosejaw for one year, Mr. A. Ogilvie to Whitewood for six mos., Mr. D. McMillan to Indian Head for three months, Mr. Marsh to Grenfell and Broadview for six months.

The Rev. John Fotheringham gave notice that at next meeting the following overture would be proposed for consideration. Whereas in regions where ministers and missionaries are widely scattered it is sometimes difficult to form a quorum at special meetings of Presbyteries, and whereas Ruling Elders are sometimes employed as Catechists in mission fields, and render important service to the church, and are qualified to give valuable aid in conducting the business of Presbyteries, and whereas it is proper that their labors as Catechists and their office in the church be suitably recognized and honored; it is humbly overtured to the venerable, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada that it appoint and ordain, that every elder laboring as a Catechist in any Presbytery have his name upon the Roll of that Presbytery as a member thereof while so laboring. A strong resolution was passed bearing upon the evils of the "permit" system, and recommending that the Presbytery urge upon the people to secure pledges from those who may offer themselves for election to Parliament or the North-west Council to use their best efforts to curtail the "permit" system and to secure such laws, regulations, and appointments as shall debar all illegitimate traffic. Three months leave of absence was granted the Rev. James Herald, if he should decide to visit Britain in the interests of the congregation at Medicine Hat. The Committee appointed to draw up a minute anent the resignation of the Rev. W. McWilliam of Prince Albert submitted the following which was endorsed by the Presbytery: "The Presbytery of Regina would desire to record its sympathy with the congregation of Prince Albert in its loss of Mr. McWilliam as the pastor thereof and its sense of the loss sustained by the Presbytery in the removal of Mr. McWilliam from the important field occupied by him during the past three years with so much faithfulness and zeal. It would also express the hope that a suitable successor may soon be found and that Mr. McWilliam may have many years of further service in the church's work." At a subsequent stage of the proceedings Dr. Jardine was presented and heartily welcomed as Mr. McWilliam's successor and it was moved, seconded and carried that the action of the Assembly's H. M. Committee be homologated and that Dr. Jardine's name be placed on the roll of this Presbytery. Certificates were granted Rev. Messrs. Munro, Currie, McWilliam and A. S. Grant, B. A. was certified to the Senate of the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

In the evening Mr. W. S. Moore was ordained to the office of the ministry, Rev. D. H. Hodges preaching. The Moderator, Rev. H. McKay addressed the ordained and Rev. J. Robertson, Superintendent of Missions, the people. The attendence of the congregation was fair. It was reported that Churches at Fort Qu'Appelle and Carlyle had been burned, and the sympathy of the court was extended to the congregations, deprived of their place of worship, and especially to the Rev. A. Robson of Fort Qu'Appelle. The Clerk was instructed to correspond with all stations at which churches are erected advising the taking of all necessary precautions against loss by fire. A number of ministers and missionaries reported the despensing of ordinances at Cut Arm Creek, Indian Head, Grass Valley, Yorkton, McLeod Station, Lansdowne, Whitewood and Summerlie. Notice was given of the change of the church's year to correspond with the calendar year. An encouraging report of work among the Indians was presented by the Rev. H. McKay, after which the Presbytery adjourned to meet at Moosejaw on the first Tuesday of March next.

Dominion Lime Fruit Juice.

PURE, FRUITY, UNDILUTED.

WHOLESOME. Purifies the Blood.

REFRESHING. An agreeable Tonic.

COOLING. Just the drink for warm weather.

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists in pints and quarts.

Refined expressly for LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal.

THE **Toronto Weekly Mail**

THE MAIL

The great organ of the Conservative party of Canada, is recognized as a newspaper unsurpassed in all the requirements of a first-class newspaper. The Weekly Edition contains all the news of the week, both home and foreign, a story page, an agricultural page, a family page, etc. It is unsurpassed as an enterprising, pure and trustworthy general family newspaper. Our special clubbing terms bring it within the reach of all. Address,

THE MAIL,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

SPECIAL OFFER

To all subscribers to THE QU'APPELLE PROGRESS who desire it, we will furnish the WEEKLY MAIL for one year for 75 cents, making the price of both papers only $1.75 for one year. An arrangement with the publishers enables us to do this. Take advantage of this chance.

ON THE WAY

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS!

In Immense Variety!

THE PROGRESS STORE

QU'APPELLE.

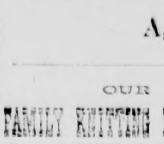
If U want a Sewing Machine, Organ or Piano, consult

JAMES WEIDMAN,

Agent.

OUR

FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES,



The Highest Award to the BEST FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE IN USE

And the ONLY MACHINE That will KNIT RIBBED and PLAIN WORK Perfectly.

A few of the many articles that can be made on Family Knitting Machines:—Hose, Socks, Mitts, Gloves, Scarfs, Caps, Cuffs, Tidies, all these can be made as well as

OUR KNITTER IS PERFECTION.

Makes the Perfect Rib, knit 1 and 1, one and two, Ribbed Welt, etc., perfect in elasticity, beautiful in appearance, most durable and perfect fitting Hand Knitting.

The Hemstitch Machines are only perfect seamless full fashioned

HOSIERY IN THE WORLD.

With more stitches to the foot than in the stocks, knits the coarsest Farmer's Yarn, Cotton, Silk, or Thread.

Hand Cuffs can be knit and finish one dozen pairs of Socks in one day; and $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 can be easily made in one day.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Testimonials from the Hand.

CREELMAN BROS.,

GEORGETOWN, ONT.

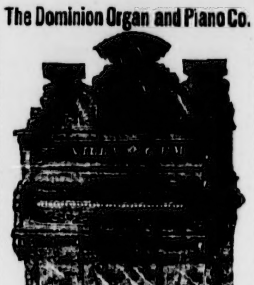
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

Executed at the office of

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

The Dominion Organ and Piano Co.



Are the largest and most complete factory in the Dominion—1876-1886.

Highest Honors ever Awarded to any Maker in the World.

Medal and Diploma at Centennial, 1876.

Medal and Diploma at Sydney, Australia, 1877.

Gold Medal at Provincial Exhibition, [illegible], 1881.

Highest Awards at Industrial Exhibition, [illegible], 1882-83-84.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Have it for Sale at

Correspondence solicited. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free. Address

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY,
Bowmanville, Ont.

FURS AND SKINS,

I will pay the highest Cash Price for Furs and Skins. Send for Price List.

G. W. GOERNELO,
HAMILTON, CANADA

THE NEW

RAYMOND

THE FAVORITE

-SEWING-MACHINE-

FOR FAMILY USE.

HIGH ARM - HIGH FINISH

Easy. Silent. Durable.

All the "Raymond" Shuttle Machines are fitted with the Patent

Automatic Bobbin Winder

CHAS. RAYMOND,
MANUFACTURER
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL

Probably all of our readers have occasion to use a dictionary every day. In some cases words cannot be correctly spelled, in others, the pronunciation is difficult, while in still other cases the meaning is not understood. This is true, not only of children and of the uneducated, but of many of the more intelligent as well; and every one who attempts to do without Webster's Practical Dictionary attempts to do without one-half of his expectancies for intellectual improvement.

Webster's Practical is an entirely new work by the editors and publishers of Webster's Unabridged and contains more than twice the amount of matter and illustrations ever before offered for the price.

Horse.

Also embodies several entirely new features which render it pre-eminent to such a degree that for general reference in every household, it will not pay to use even the best of the older works any more than it would pay to journey across the continent in a lumbering old stage-coach while the numerous advantages of a lightning express are available. Those wishing to see sample pages and learn the particulars in regard to these new features, should send their address to

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY,
134 & West 33d St., N. Y.

Canadian Pacific Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME

WESTERN DIVISION.

TIME TABLE!

In Effect June 27th, 1886.

READ DOWN	STATIONS.	READ UP
GOING EAST		GOING WEST
D 17 50 LV	Winnipeg AR C	9 00
23 22	Rat Portage	3 30
5 40	Ignace	21 20
8 45	Savanne	18 20
E 11 45 AR	Pt. Arthur LV B	15 10
GOING WEST		GOING EAST
A 9 40 LV	Winnipeg AR A	17 10
11 48	Portage la Prairie	15 05
13 50	Carberry	12 50
15 10	Brandon	11 35
17 07	Virden	9 42
17 46	Elkhorn	9 03
18 19	Fleming	8 30
18 38	Moosomin	8 11
19 15	Wapella	7 35
19 46	Whitewood	7 03
20 20	Broadview	6 00
20 00	Oakshella	4 40
20 20	Grenfell	4 20
20 38	Summerbury	4 00
20 58	Wolseley	3 38
21 17	Sintaluta	3 15
21 45	Indian Head	2 48
22 16	Qu'Appelle	2 17
22 40	McLeod	1 75
23 04	Balgonie	1 30
23 22	Pilot Butte	1 13
23 45	Regina	24 50
24 25	Grand Coulee	24 25
24 45	Pense	24 05
1 05	Belle Plaine	23 40
1 30	Pasqua	23 15
A 1 50 AR |	| LV A	22 55
D 2 00 LV |	Moose Jaw | AR C	22 45
6 50	Swift Current	17 55
11 10	Maple Creek	14 05
14 05	Medicine Hat	11 05
20 15	Gleichen	5 20
22 50	Calgary	3 00
2 19	Canmore	23 50
3 04	Banff	23 18
E 9 50 AR	Donald	18 E 17 10
GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH
A 9 55 LV	Winnipeg	18 A 17 25
12 20	Dominion City	14 50
A 12 45 AR	Emerson	13 A 14 25
GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH
G 16 30 LV	Winnipeg	18 F 9 50
G 18 30 AR	West Selkirk	18 F 7 50
GOING WEST		GOING EAST
G 10 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 15 00
10 50	Stony Mountain	14 00
G 11 15 AR	Stonewall	18 G 13 30
GOING S W		GOING N E
F 11 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 15 15
12 00	Headingly	14 20
14 10	End of Spur	12 15
17 45	Treherne	8 45
F 18 30 AR	Holland	LV G 8 00
GOING S W F G		GOING N E F G
9 30 9 30 LV	Winnipeg AR	16 35 13 00
11 32 12 40	Morris	14 20 15 45
12 10 13 40	Rosenfeld	13 40 15 10
13 05 14 35	Gretna	13 35 14 50
13 20 14 25	Morden	13 20 9 35
15 00 20 45 AR |	Manitou | LV	11 00 8 00
15 05 | LV	| AR	10 55 11 30
16 25 16 50	Pilot Mound	9 35 11 40
16 40 16 55	Crystal City	9 20 12 15
17 30 17 15	Cartwright	8 30 11 00
18 20 14 00	Killarney	7 30 9 30
19 20 15 40 AR	Boissevain	LV 6 30 8 00

REFERENCES.

A, daily. B, daily except Tuesday. C, daily except Wednesday. D, daily except Thursday. E, daily except Friday. F, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. G, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

1st MAGNIFICENT PARLOR BUFFET CARS attached to all Through Trains.

Trains East of Brandon run on Central Standard Time. Between Brandon and Canmore on Mountain Standard Time.

W. C. VANHORNE, Vice-Pres.
ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

By Telegraph to THE PROGRESS.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Nov. 17.

A large and influential half-breed meeting was held at Mr. Norbert Welsh's house. Antonie Larocque was elected chairman, James Grant, secretary. Mr. Perley was the unanimous choice of the meeting by a standing vote for the House of Commons. Three cheers were given for Mr. Perley, Mr. Dewdney and the Queen at the close of the meeting.

HOME & GOSSIP.

QU'APPELLE.

—Cold.

—Getting down below zero.

—Mr. W. B. Crowe, of Winnipeg, was in town Monday.

—The Methodist parsonage here is now being plastered and will shortly be ready for occupancy.

—The firm of Thos. Hinton & Co., butchers has be changed to Uniac & Gray, Mr. Hinton retiring.

—Communications in reference to the railway bonus and Edgeley school matters are held over till next week.

—Mr. T. W. Jackson was in Ottawa on the 12th inst., in the interest of the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle railway.

—A meeting will be held on Monday night at 20 o'clock at the Leland House to take into consideration the starting of a lodge of the Independant Order of Oddfellows.

—Messrs. Mulligan & Russell have leased the front portion of the old Qu'Appelle hotel, and have opened it out as the Nickle Plate Saloon. They will be glad to receive a call from "the boys."

—A meeting will be held here at the school house on Saturday next at 14 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a local Reform Association. All in sympathy with the object of the meeting are invited to attend.

—Yesterday morning a special stage left for Prince Albert with Lieut.-Col. Macleod, who goes north to hold court on the Saskatchewan. He was accompanied by Lord Boyle and Hayter Reid, Assistant Indian Commissioner.

—A Public Thanksgiving Service will be held in the Presbyterian church on Thursday, 18th inst., at 20 o'clock, to consist of devotional exercises, music by the union choir, addresses, sermon and a collection, the proceeds of which will be given to the fund for providing water supply for the town. Alex. Hamilton, Alfred Andrews, Pastors.

—On Saturday last a meeting of Reformers was held at Indian Head to consider the political situation in view of the approaching elections. Representatives were present from Pheasant Plains, Fort Qu'Appelle, Kenlis, Qu'Appelle, Sintaluta, Indian Head and other parts of the district. It was decided to organize local associations at the various places represented, and to open correspondence with other points in East Assiniboia to further the same object. So soon as the local organizations are completed a general convention will be held and a central association organized.

METHODIST CHURCH.

QUARTERLY SERVICES.

On Sunday morning last there was a fair attendance at the Methodist church of this place, for the quarterly love feast and sacramental services.

In the evening (as the pastor was disabled from service, he having had two ribs fractured by the kick of a horse during the previous week) Mrs. Andrews read one of Mr. Andrew's sermons to a large congregation.

Monday afternoon the business meeting was held, stewards appointed for the year and a board of trustees appointed for the church property. The meeting decided to purchase the lot adjoining their property on the north side. It was also decided to commence regular Sunday morning preaching here at 11 o'clock, to commence on the 28th.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

—The Methodists of this place are erecting a parsonage.

—Qu'Appelle Valley Lodge of Free Masons met on Tuesday evening last.

—The Presbyterians of the Fort have already got their church nearly ready for occupation. It will be remembered that all the wood work in it was burned, but the walls being of stone remained standing. These have again been roofed and the windows put in, and the work is going on rapidly.

—On Monday morning of last week Mr. Frederick Stretton, of Round Plain was killed by the kicks of his horses while going to haul water from a slough a short distance from his house.

Correspondence,

To the Editor of the Progress.

Sir,—I beg to inclose for publication a letter from his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese to myself in experence to recent charges incident to the opening of the Chancel and the establishment of our church as the pro-Cathedral of the Diocese.

I know that his Lordship's letter will afford much satisfaction to members of our church throughout the District and cannot fail to promote a better understanding between us all, having been left at liberty to do as I please with the letter I concluded to ask you to publish it.

Yours truly.

LESLIE GORDON.
People's Churchwarden,
St. Peters, Qu'Appelle.

St. John's College,
Qu'Appelle, Nov. 10. 1886.

My dear Mr. Gordon.

In the conversation that I had with you and Mr. Milliken a few days ago, you said that you were sure that if I could give an assurance that there would be no futher change in the church or in the manner of conducting the Service, without the consent and approval of the Congregation, people would be content with things as they are, and confidence would be restored, as the chief difficulty in the minds of many seemed to be an uncertainty as to what might be introduced next and a fear that more changes would be continually made. I had no hesitation is giving you that assurance as I think that we have now in our church all that our Prayer Book actually requires, taking into account general custom, for the setting forth of the truths it would teach, and I know that there is nothing more unsettling for the people than a suspicion that there is something contemplated to be done of which they would disapprove. Such a suspicion is not healthy for the spiritual life which requires peace, it raises a barrier between the Clergyman and his people that ought not to exist, and it is, I believe, the chief cause of dislike to much that is done that would otherwise approve itself to men's minds. I sincerely trust however, that in giving this assurance I shall not be misunderstood I know that there is danger in any such pledge, as sometimes some little thing is done, almost unconsciously, that the Clergyman certainly does not regard as a real change, but which the keen eye of some objector at once seizes upon as being a violation of the Clergyman's pledge. It is most dangerous, and indeed wrong, also, for any one even to seem to pledge himself that his opinion will not alter. We may all for instance, come to like a little more singing in our Services, or to think it fitting and proper that there should be more beauty in the adornment of God's Sanctuary, or that this or that symbolic act is suitable and helpful. It is not wise, therefore, I think to fetter ourselves too stringently within the wide latitude allowed by the laws of our church. Nor do I wish it to be thought that I consider that we have reached in our Services the limits of what our church allows.

But, what I meant in the assurance that I gave you, and to which I still adhere is that I think that our Services should remain as they are at present, and I have the fullest intention that they should do so, though at the same time I reserve to myself, or to my Clergyman who may hereafter be appointed in charge of this Parish, liberty to suggest, and to consult with those who are the representatives of the congregation on any change that may be thought desirable.

I most sincerely trust that this explanation may be thought sufficient to allay any feeling of uneasiness that you felt me has been existing, and to enable us all to work together in more entire harmony, without suspicion of one another, for the greater Glory of God, for the edification of souls, and for the advancement of that pure Branch of the Holy Church of Christ to which it is our great privilege to belong. Believe me.

Yours very sincerely,
ADELBERT,
Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.*

The First Examination

OF CANDIDATES for CERTIFICATES as Teachers will take place on

TUESDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1887.

Candidates intending to present themselves for examination should at once notify the School Inspector of the District in which they reside, or the undersigned.

JAMES BROWN,
Secretary Board of Education.
Regina, 12th Nov., 1886.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Butchers at Qu'Appelle Station has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by Patrick J. Uniac and William Gray under the firm and style of UNIAC & GRAY who will discharge all liabilities of the old firm and to whom all debts due the old firm are to be paid.

Witness our hands this sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1886.

THOMAS HINTON.
P. J. UNIAC.
W. H. GRAY.

WITNESS, A. J. OSMENT.

Nickle Plate Saloon,

QU'APPELLE,

MULLIGAN & DAVIS,

PROPRIETORS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST brands of

CIGARS AND
TEMPERANCE DRINKS,

A. SUTHERLAND,

PHOTO-ARTIST

QU'APPELLE,

Has now opened out and is ready to take

Photographs

in the

Highest Style of Art,

and at

—MODERATE PRICES.—

GIVE HIM A CALL

The NorWest Farmer

Wants Manitoba

And the North West

TO YIELD A GREATER RETURN TO THE FARMER.

We are doing our best to bring about this happy state of affairs, and want the help of every intelligent man in the prairie provinces.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

AND MANITOBA MILLER,

Is devoted to the interest and advancement of agriculture on the prairies of Canada. It is filled each issue to running over with information, facts and practical experiences relating solely to the best methods of prairie farming in all its branches. It is for this reason invaluable to the farmers and stockmen of the country, while its Household and children's department presided over by a lady, makes it a most interesting companion at the fireside for the "good wife and bairns."

HELP ALONG OUR GOOD WORK

By Sending in Your Subscription.

Only $1 00 per Year

Write to the office of publication for a copy of the great premium list for this winter, or better still subscribe and receive the published list.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. (Ltd.)

THE STARR KIDNEY PAD.

To Relieve the Suffering.

"The successful firm known as the Starr Kidney Pad Company, of Toronto, are about to introduce their oil efficacious and reliable proprietory medicines into this province. They manufacture Dr. Starr's Kidney Pad for lame, weak and sore backs, which have been sold long and extensively throughout Manitoba, Ontario, the lower provinces and in England. The cures effected by these pads are said to be marvelous, in relieving and curing those—said to be incurable—diseases known as diabetes and Bright's disease of the kidneys. A leading eastern M. P. says these pads are certainly the best remedy ever tried in his locality for kidney or urinary disease. These kidney pads ought to have a large sale in this province, as there are many miners, fishermen and railroad navvies afflicted with kidney disorders, to say nothing of its prevalence among other classes of our people. The same company also manufacture numerous other medicines for the cure of other of the many ills which flesh is heir to. A general agent will be appointed for the province. We wish the company success."—Victoria Daily Times, Sept. 9, 1886.

SURE CURE FOR DISEASES.

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Attendant complaints—causing Pain in small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Pright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, Bed-wetting, etc.

CHAS. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle Station.
HALL BROS., Fort Qu'Appelle.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE Great French Remedy, Dr. Le Dues' Periodical Pills. These Pills are positively effectual in all functional complaints, and where disorder exists never fail to bring about healthy organization. Ask for our private circular. We recommend them most highly.

CHAS. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle Station.
HALL BROS., Fort Qu'Appelle.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,

PAINTER.

HOUSE SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTING, GRAINING,

Glazing, Paper hanging, Kalcomining, &c

All work neatly and promptly executed.

Office, Welsh St. Qu'Appelle.

J. H. MacCAUL,

DEALER IN

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, ETC., ETC.

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR C. P. R. STATION, QU'APPELLE.

Qu'Appelle, May 28, 1886.

Qu'Appelle

Roller Mills,

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

Brandon Prices

Will be paid for all

Good Wheat

Delivered at the M[illing]

D. H. McMillan & Bro.

Blacksmith,

J. McEWEN,

General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Shop

QU'APPELLE.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

ALL kinds of Job Work receives careful and prompt attention.

Blacksmith's Coal and Iron

FOR SALE.

—PLOUGHSHARES MADE TO ORDER—

By an experienced plough-maker.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

T. WELSH,

General Blacksmith,

QU'APPELLE.

From the very liberal patronage he has received since starting business here, feels constrained to return thanks for past custom, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same as well as new business.

Particular attention paid to HORSE-SHOEING, especially where extra care is required, as in the case of lame feet.

Gunsmithing and other repairing requiring neatness carefully attended to.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

Sintaluta,

Dealer in General Merchandise,

FLOUR, FEED, ETC., ETC.

General Blacksmith.

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS," IS MY MOTTO.

Dominion Lands Government Intelligence Office.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS CAN BE MADE AT THIS OFFICE, F. LL. OSLER, Government Agent.

FOR SALE.

Ontario and Qu'Appelle Lands, many of them laying close to Qu'Appelle, on the C. P. R., at low prices, purchasers having the advantages of Churches, Schools, Daily Mail, good Stores, etc.,

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND LOAN CO. will advance Money on Improved Lands. A number of Improved Farms at Edgeley, Indian Head and Fort Qu'Appelle, to be disposed of.

Several choice STOCK SECTIONS close to Town can be purchased on reasonable terms.

Those wishing for lists of Government Lands to Homestead, or Lands to purchase apply at the office of

F. LL. OSLER.

Qu'Appelle, May 13, 1886.